PAN AMERICAN fisherman

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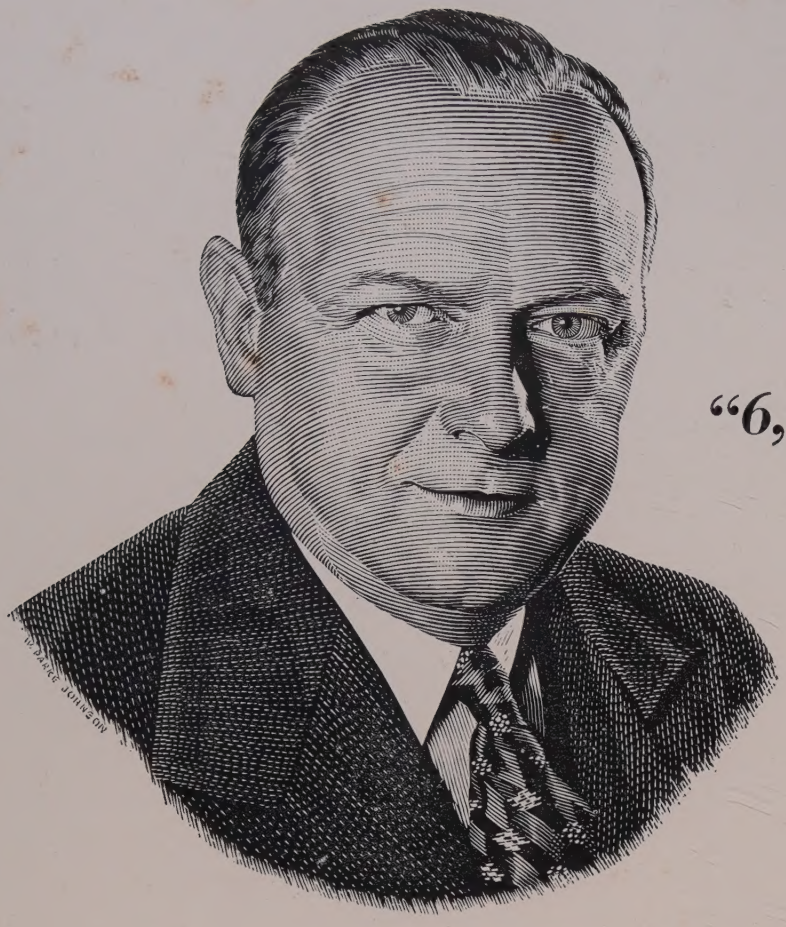
IN THIS ISSUE . . .

TUNA PACK BREAKS ALL RECORDS ★ SAN PEDRO FISHERMEN'S FIESTA

ALONG THE SAN DIEGO WATERFRONT



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A. W. STEUDEL
President
Sherwin-Williams Company

"Naturally, we of Sherwin-Williams give complete endorsement to the Payroll Savings Plan. But we feel that mere approval of a national thrift movement that contributes so much to the personal security of our employees and the economic stability of our country is not enough. In our continuing effort to build employee participation in our Plan, we utilize the personal contacts and enthusiasm of our enrolled Payroll Savers. A recent person-to-person canvass by our employees put a Payroll Savings application blank in the hands of every man and woman in our plants and offices. The result, nearly 6,000 serious savers were added to our Payroll Savings Plan."

The personal interest of executives like Mr. Steudel, and the systematic bond purchases of more than 8,000,000 enrolled Payroll Savers are reflected in the following figures:

- In March, 1954, purchases of U.S. Savings Bonds, Series E and H, by *individuals* reached $474 million, highest March figure in 9 years—a gain of 20% over March, 1953.
- Purchases of E and H Bonds, by *individuals* during the first quarter of 1954, totaled $1,380 million—the highest for any quarter since 1945.
- The *cash value* of Series E and H Bonds held by *individuals* at the end of March, 1954, was $37 billion, 175 million—the highest in the thirteen year history of the Savings Bond program.
- Payroll Savers are serious savers: over 75% of the amount of Series E Bonds that matured since May, 1951—almost $9 billion—is still being held by individuals under the Treasury's 10 year optional automatic extension plan.
- For the third straight month of 1954, sales of E and H Bonds exceeded maturities and redemptions. The sales excess amounted to $242 million on March 31—the highest first quarter net since 1950.

If employee participation in your Payroll Savings Plan is less than 50%—or if your company does not have a Payroll Savings Plan, get in touch with Savings Bonds Division, U.S. Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. Your State Director, U.S. Treasury Department, will be glad to help you install a Plan and build employee participation.

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PAN AMERICAN FISHERMAN

New Type Tuna Fishing Gear Tested

On July 29 the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service research vessel *John R. Manning* returned to Pearl Harbor, completing 15 days of sea tests of a new type of steel tuna longline developed by technicians at the Service's Honolulu laboratory.

According to O. E. Sette, director of Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations, those experiments mark the latest step in a program to adapt a fishing technique of Japanese origin to fit in with the economics of the American tuna fishery.

The tuna longline, which is not used on the Mainland at all, is the only fishing gear that has been consistently successful in capturing yellowfin tuna in the rich equatorial fishing grounds of the central Pacific region. However, as developed and used by the Japanese, the longline requires an inordinate amount of manpower and thus cannot be economically employed in its present form by highly-paid American fishermen.

The work aboard the *Manning* was designed to test fishing methods by which a few men can easily and speedily set and haul many miles of tuna longline and many hundreds of hooks. Instead of the usual cotton line made up into a large number of separate units, called "baskets," which must be taken apart and put together by hand, the new POFI gear has continuous stainless steel mainlines. This steel cable is wound up on reels mounted on a modified halibut fishing winch. The branch lines, which carry the hooks, are detached from the mainline as it is hauled in and are stowed away on racks, instead of being coiled down with the mainline as in the conventional commercial gear. A method has even been tested for automatically snapping the branch lines on the main line at the proper spacing as the line is being run out.

After preliminary tests indicated that the experimental gear could be fished satisfactorily, five days of fishing was done in a current eddy northwest of the island of Hawaii, an area which earlier reconnaissance had indicated might be a productive fishing ground. The big tuna, or ahi, were scarce, however, and the catches were light. Thus although the gear is technically successful, it still has not had a fair opportunity to show that it can catch fish as well as the generally used cotton longlines.

"The Canning Industry"

Under the above title a 36-page booklet describing the canning industry and the public service values of its products, has been reissued by the National Canners Association, in its second edition.

Each chapter presents an individual phase of canning activity—the history of canning, economic importance of the industry, scientific research, high quality raw products, containers, canning machinery, canning procedure, distribution and buying of canned foods, their nutritive values, and how to get best usages.

The revised booklet brings the data up to date (the first edition was 1952) and adds new features. It implements the Association's continuing and expanding program of increasing the acceptance and consumption of canned foods. It will be used to present information for newspaper and magazine editors and writers, radio and TV program directors, high school and college students, and others. N.C.A. members are being asked to disseminate its information to their local news and radio outlets, and to use it in their appearances before local clubs or in their own public relations programs.

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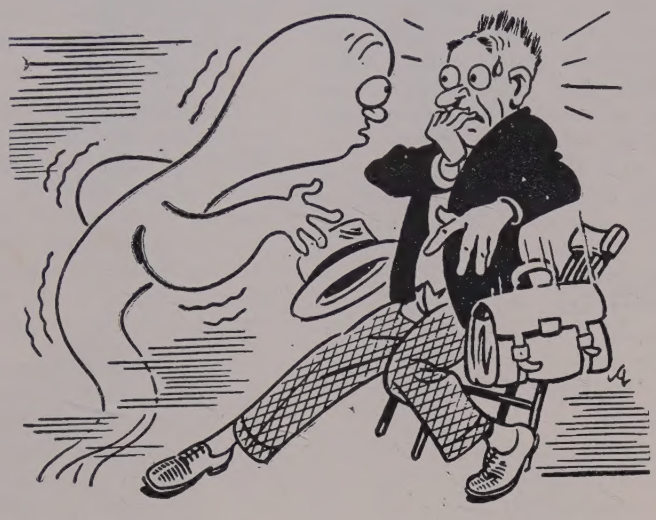

BAD BUSINESS? . . . Bah!

WHO says things are in bad shape? 'Tain't true in the tuna business. Let's look at the record, officially supplied by the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service:

1953 Tuna Pack
Breaks All Records

The 1953 pack of tuna and tunalike fishes, amounting to 9.6 million cases (valued at over 12.6 million dollars) exceeded that of any other fishery item in both volume and value. Value of the 1953 tuna pack was nearly 54% greater than that of second-place salmon.

The above figures represent real buying power, and this is the only commercial fishing magazine published in the State of California . . . the state that produces and cans 95% of all tuna and tunalike fishes.

PAN AMERICAN fisherman

"Business Magazine of the West Coast Fisheries"

ORANGE • CALIFORNIA

PAN AMERICAN Fisherman

Published Monthly • *Established 1947*

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About This Issue . . .

"All dressed up and somewhere to go"—that will soon be the situation with the purse seiners at San Pedro . . . getting ready for the annual Fiesta.

The dates this year are October 9 and 10, and the various committees, headed by general chairman Don Loker, are hard at work. You'll find the details on page 12.

*

Along with the manuscript for the article on the Pacific Halibut Commission (page 13) Edward W. Allen sent us a letter which made this interesting comment:

"The International Fisheries Commission (now, International Pacific Halibut Commission) was the first body in history to regulate an international ocean fishery. Because it functioned on an intelligent and factual basis, independent of either political or industry pressure, it has had phenomenal success with almost trifling financial support. It is an outstanding example of what can be accomplished by sincere cooperation."

There certainly is a lesson here for the sardine fishery . . . and maybe salmon and some others whose supplies seem to be dwindling—see pages 13, 16 and 17.

*

The front cover illustration shows the *Charles H. Gilbert*, one of the leading research vessels of POFI . . . and our next issue will tell about its recent trip from Honolulu to investigate off-shore skipjack.

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Pacific Halibut Regulations
. . . AND THE 1954 CATCH

THE International Pacific Halibut Commission reports that halibut landings on the Pacific coast this year have already reached 68,000,000 pounds, about 8,000,000 more than were landed during all of 1953. By November 15, after which the landing of any halibut is prohibited, the catch will probably exceed 69,500,000 pounds and be greater than the lond-standing record of 68,750,000 pounds established in 1915 when the fishery was still exploiting virgin stocks in the Gulf of Alaska.

Under the unrestricted fishing of those earlier years the annual catch declined rapidly to about 50,000,000 pounds in spite of constantly increasing fishing and expansion to new grounds. In 1931, when fishing had extended clear into Bering Sea, a nine-month fishing season was required to secure a catch of only 44,200,000 pounds. Fishing became unprofitable.

Editor's Note.—Our recent issues have contained several articles showing how unregulated large catches of sardines have almost closed out that fishery along the California coast. An entirely different result is shown in this article on the Halibut Commission . . . an object lesson in what can be accomplished by proper cooperation and sensible regulation.

The Commission has managed the halibut fishery under treaties between the United States and Canada since 1932. By controlling the amount of fishing, it has improved the stocks, made fishing more and more profitable, and made possible the taking of larger and larger annual catches. In 1952 and 1953 under careful regulation, annual catches averaged 61,750,000 pounds, an increase of 17,500,000 pounds over the catch taken by the unrestricted fishery in 1931. This was as much as the Commission could safely allow to be taken from the banks under the treaty limitation which confined fishing to a single season of the year.

The new halibut treaty ratified last year permitted the Commission to establish more than one season in any area so that advantage could be taken of stocks which afforded the best fishing at different times of the year. This treaty change had been urged by the Commission since 1946. Under the new flexible authority, this year's regulations provided such additional open seasons as the Commission believed could be established without depleting the stocks. They resulted in the present increase in catch.

The ultimate goal of the Commission is to secure the greatest possible annual yield that the banks are capable of producing year after year. To maintain such a stabilized production on a high level requires allowances for the natural year-to-year variations which appear to be inevitable in ocean fisheries. Hence, although the Commission is pleased with the greatly increased catch, it recognizes that it must carefully analyze the effect upon the stocks and must continue experimentation as the only practical way to know what is happening.

The 1954 catch will be 25,000,000 pounds greater than the annual total in 1931, the year preceding regulation. At present dockside prices to the fishermen, the gain for this year alone is worth about $4,250,000. This is three times the entire amount of money appropriated to the Commission by both countries from the time of its creation in 1923.

Members of the Commission are: for Canada: George R. Clark, Ottawa; Harold Helland, Prince Rupert; Richard Nelson, Vancouver, B. C.; for the United States, Edward W. Allen, Seattle; J. W. Mendenhall, Ketchikan; Seton H. Thompson, Washington, D. C. Edward W. Allen and George R. Clark are Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively during the current year. *

Naphthenate Preservatives

Enduring protection of ships, marine construction, canvas, and cordage from destructive dry rot, mildew, borers, and marine growths now appears assured.

Data currently being compiled by Washington's Naphthenate Preservatives Institute indicate that copper naphthenates effectively retard the deterioration of ships, piling, floats, wharves, boathouses, bridges and other marine construction, whether below water or above, as well as canvas and cordage subject to damage by micro-organisms of sea, land, and air.

The U. S. Bureau of Ships already is requiring that the wooden hulls of minesweepers and PT boats be so treated inside and out. Naphthenate preservatives are required by Army and Navy specifications, and are being used by many shipbuilders.

These non-irritating preservatives may be safely and inexpensively applied, either to new or old construction, by dipping, soaking, brushing, spraying, or pressure-treating. Obtainable in concentrated form at local paint stores, copper naphthenates for wood, canvas, and cordage preservation are marketed under various trade names by several manufacturers.

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Report from Washington

Gleaned from the Nation's Capital by John Harms

FISH INDUSTRY PROTECTION GAINING.--When the 83rd Congress adjourned for good, it killed the hopes of tuna fishermen for relief from Japanese tuna imports this year. Now, legislation for this purpose will have to be introduced all over again when the coming 84th Congress convenes this January.

However, during the last session of the recent Congress great gains were made in acquainting legislators with the problems and needs of U.S. fishermen and the fishing industry--some of it paying off in legislative action providing protection from overheavy imports. This proves that, despite failure so far of increased tuna protection, there is still hope for the future.

Major gains legislatively, although some of them were subject to veto by the President as we went to press, are:

1. Fish stick duty. Congress OK'd legislation to put a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on cooked fish sticks, and a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on breaded uncooked fish sticks when imported in packages of more than 15 pounds. Per pound, the duty on the uncooked fish sticks is raised from 1 cent to 5 cents. This accords considerable protection to the fish stick industry currently mushrooming to unprecedented popularity . . . is interpreted in Washington as a sign of the growing awareness in Congress of fishing and its products as an industry. Where once one heard mainly of the "farm bloc," one is beginning to hear of a "fish bloc."

The proposed duty would become effective "as soon as practicable" on a date to be announced by the President. This provision was necessary to give the Secretary of the Treasury time to settle amicably any conflicts such a law might have with international agreements already in effect.

Outlook for approval looked good as the bill went to the President, but so far the White House seems to have applied no single rule on tariff questions. Whether the President signs the legislation eventually or not, observers here see clearance of the bill as an indication that Congress in the future is better prepared to give more serious consideration to other tariff proposals for the protection of the domestic fishermen.

2. All-American trout. Also on its way to the White House was a bill backed by Senator Dworshak (R., Idaho) to require that distributors selling, or restaurants serving, foreign trout label it in some fashion to insure that consumers understand it is foreign trout and not Rocky Mountain or some other American trout.

This measure provided legislators, editorial and feature writers, and radio and television gagsters with a field day. Editorialists wrote they were uncertain "whether any Iron Curtain trout have been served under

the name of Rocky Mountain trout . . ." Legislators wittily raised international questions as to "whether Ohio would still be permitted to make Swiss cheese." Food and Drug Administration opposed the bill; so did State Department.

Nevertheless, the bill cleared Congress after trout hatcheries waged a strenuous campaign to acquaint Congress with the importance of the legislation to domestic trout fishermen and hatcheries. No one knew whether the President would approve or not.

3. Although not affecting the import of foreign fish directly, Congress passed and sent to the White House H.R. 10009, the Customs Simplification Act of 1954.

The measure authorizes the Tariff Commission to review customs tariff schedules and puts under Tariff Commission the job of deciding whether dumping of foreign products in the United States is resulting in injury to domestic producers. Treasury Department now has this function.

To insure action, the bill requires that the Tariff Commission report to Congress by March 15, 1955, with suggestions for new standards and methods of simplifying present tariff schedules without making significant changes in tariff levels.

4. Fishermen's Protective Act. Increases protection of the rights of U.S. fishermen and others on the high seas and in territorial waters of foreign countries and re-iterates the three-mile principle long held to by the U.S. Government. There was a good chance Ike would sign this one.

Dr. W. M. Chapman and John Real of Tuna Boat Owners Associations in San Diego and San Pedro, California, George Steele of the Southeastern Fisheries Association, Jim Barr of the Texas Shrimp Association, and Tom Rice of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association met in Washington to explain the urgency of such legislation to Congress.

Increased protection is expected to result through strengthening of the State Department hand in negotiating disputes arising over problems involved in fishing beyond the traditional three-miles offshore.

Some "principles" were also established in the legislation. Exceptions were necessarily noted . . . as in the case of treaties by which a nation takes advantage of the "abstention principle" for protection of fisheries it has developed.

Under this principle a U.S. fishing boat would not be protected if it tried to catch from stocks which had been developed and saved by a nation claiming the "principle."

However, this provides the same protection against fishing by foreign vessels in stocks developed by the U.S.

Indemnities are provided for fishermen suffering losses as a result of seizure by a foreign nation while operating in what the U.S. considers to be the high seas.

So, while many bills benefiting an ever-improving program for fishermen and fishing interests failed to get off the ground, the efforts of an increasingly organized fishing industry succeeded in obtaining considerable legislation of benefit.

(Continued on page 21)

EBB 'n FLOW

Tuna Sandwiches

August was designated as "National Sandwich Month." If the 18th century Earl of Sandwich—the man who gave the sandwich its name—were alive today, it is doubtful if he would recognize sandwiches now featured as the outgrowth of his creation.

From his original crude idea of "a piece of meat between two slices of bread" the modern homemaker has branched out in many directions to develop such delicacies as open and closed sandwiches, hot and cold sandwiches, cocktail and party sandwiches, as well as single-, double-, and triple-decker sandwiches. And all these types of sandwiches can be made using the versatile canned tuna . . . popular because of fine flavor, good eating qualities, and high food value.

Baker Adds Frick Line

Frick Company of Waynesboro, Penn., announces the appointment of Baker Engineering Corporation, 351 So. Anderson St., Los Angeles, as its distributor for their complete line of air conditioning and refrigerating equipment in the state of California, and the states of Baja California and Sonora, Mexico.

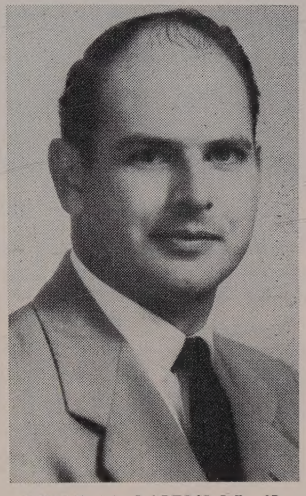
In addition to its Los Angeles office, Baker Engineering Corporation maintains offices in San Francisco and San Pedro, and warehouse facilities in Oakland. Officers of the Corporation are C. E. Hollingsworth, president, V. E. Kauffman and T. H. Shonfeld, vice presidents and Neal S. Templin, secretary-treasurer. F. H. Vann heads the San Francisco office and Ben F. Duncan the San Pedro office.

Tide Water Associated Acquires Star & Crescent

Star and Crescent Oil Company has been purchased by Tide Water Associated Oil Company. For more than 30 years Star and Crescent, headed by Oakley J. Hall in San Diego, has been the exclusive distributor of Tide Water Associated products in San Diego County and a leading independent marketer of petroleum products.

Tide Water Associated, with its subsidiary companies, comprises a completely integrated unit in the oil industry, engaged in the production, refining, transportation and sale of crude oil and its products over most of the United States and many other countries.

Said W. A. Reanier, General Sales Manager of Tide Water Associated on the Pacific Coast: "On the termination of our long and pleasant association with Captain Hall and his associates in the Star and Crescent Oil Company, we will bring directly to the motorist and industries of San Diego County our well-known Flying -A- products and service."



WILLIS M. PARTRIDGE, JR.

Mr. Partridge is now assistant sales manager of the Clothing Division, H. M. Sawyer & Son Co., Cambridge 41, Mass. A Dartmouth graduate, he is active in club and organizational work and will spend considerable time traveling among Sawyer distributors.

Contact Plate Freezer

A new line of commercial contact freezers is recommended for all types of sea foods. The model SR-20 is especially designed to freeze fish slabs, fish sticks and fish fillets. The manufacturers claim that it performs three freezing operations in one unit:

1, It quick freezes fish slabs for processing; 2, it quick freezes fish sticks for processing; 3. it quick freezes fish fillets after processing.

According to the manufacturer, it is easy to operate, economical, and assures sharp fast freezing. For more information write American Plate Freezer Corp., 211 Northern Avenue, Boston 10, Mass.

Anchovy Net Expanded for Tuna

A lampara-type net, developed originally for anchovies, has been used successfully for tuna by vessels fishing out of Port Hueneme, Calif. The advantages of this gear, according to the inventor, are a smaller crew, a lighter net, and the opportunity of making many more sets during a 24-hour period than with a larger purse seine net.

The new set is said to depend primarily upon its hanging, which in turn provides a tension in the wings. When the net is closed, the mesh itself closes, trapping the fish with a bag effect. Wind and currents must be considered in making sets, and much practice is required in order to operate the net successfully.

The seine is hauled mechanically over twin gurdies, one for each wing. Cotton, nylon, and linen were used in the construction of the tuna net. The number of floats used on the net is said to be a factor in controlling the tonnage-take.

Using a spotting plane with two-way radiotelephone, a vessel fishing the new net has completed a set on a school of tuna in 35 minutes. This would permit, when the fish are schooling, from three to seven sets a day.

A stern roller is used with this gear, consisting of a horizontal roller and two vertical rollers. This may be removed when not in use.

California-Tagged Tuna

Logging an average of 18 miles a day, two albacore tuna tagged by the California Department of Fish and Game off Lower California have been recovered by Japanese fishermen 500 miles northwest of Midway Island.

The State Marine Fisheries Laboratory reported that the speedy fish were among 754 tagged last August from the survey vessel *N. B. Scofield.*

The distance record for albacore was set last June when a fish tagged by the Department 324 days earlier was recovered about 500 miles southeast of Tokyo.

The GLOBE

An International News File Compiled from FOREIGN REPORTS

Ceylon.—A new fishery harbor will be built at Mutwal, Ceylon, costing $1.2 million, with berthing facilities for six trawlers and other small fishing vessels. There are only two trawlers operating there now. The harbor is expected to be completed by December 1955. It will adjoin the port of Colombo but be completely independent of it and facilitate the distribution and marketing of fish. When the trawlers unload catches the fish will be carried on conveyor belts, which will be built on the breakwaters, direct to a 550-ton capacity refrigerating plant which is to be built with Canadian funds by September 1955.

Cuba.—Extensive shrimp beds have been discovered near the Ensenada de la Broa in the Gulf of Batabano, Cuba, and subsequently in shallow waters around Santa Cruz del Sur and Manzanillo. Some 50 large shrimp boats and at least 30 other small craft were reported to be engaged actively in shrimping in the Batabano Gulf alone. Inadequate refrigeration facilities will soon be improved.

Formosa.—The Central Trust of China, Taipeh, Taiwan, has announced intended purchases of 20 marine diesel engines and accessories and miscellaneous equipment needed in Formosa for the Taiwan fisheries. This procurement, with FOA financing, lists the United States and possessions, the European Participating Countries, and Japan as the areas of source. Shipment is required on or before November 30, 1954.

France.—The Ninth International Congres of Refrigeration will meet at Paris, France, August 31 to September 15, 1955. Working sessions will be held in the conference rooms and the lecture halls of the Sorbonne in Paris. The Eighth Congress was held in London in 1951. The program will cover all phases of the refrigeration industries, including the freezing and storing of fish.

Great Britain.—Minimum ex-vessel prices for fish landed by British trawlers will be increased on September 1 by about 7s. & 6d. per 10-stone kit (¾ U.S. cent per pound). The present minimum prices were set in February 1952 and since then operating costs have risen an average of $56 per day at sea for distant-water vessels fishing from Humber ports.

Iceland.—The Council of Europe at its recent session in Strassbourg has agreed to place on its agenda the extension of the territorial limits surrounding the Icelandic coast. The resolution was introduced by representatives of Belgium, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and France, according to a U.S. Legation dispatch from Reykjavik.

Iceland.—Icelandic trawler owners have been investigating the possibility of establishing and operating their own organization at a British port to process and market their fish after it is landed. It will include the building of a processing factory and an ice-making plant, according to a June 15 U.S. Legation dispatch from Reykjavik. This new move by the trawler owners is in retaliation to the boycott of Icelandic fish at the ports of Hull and Grimsby, and to prevent a similar ban in the future.

Iceland.—In accordance with the two-year trade agreement signed by Iceland and Russia last year, negotiations have taken place recently concerning the commodities to be exported in the coming months. During the next 18 months, Iceland will ship to the U.S.S.R. one third of its total production of frozen fish. The U.S.S.R. will deliver petroleum products, grain, cement, anthracite, and metallurgical products. Total trade in each direction is estimated at $17 million.

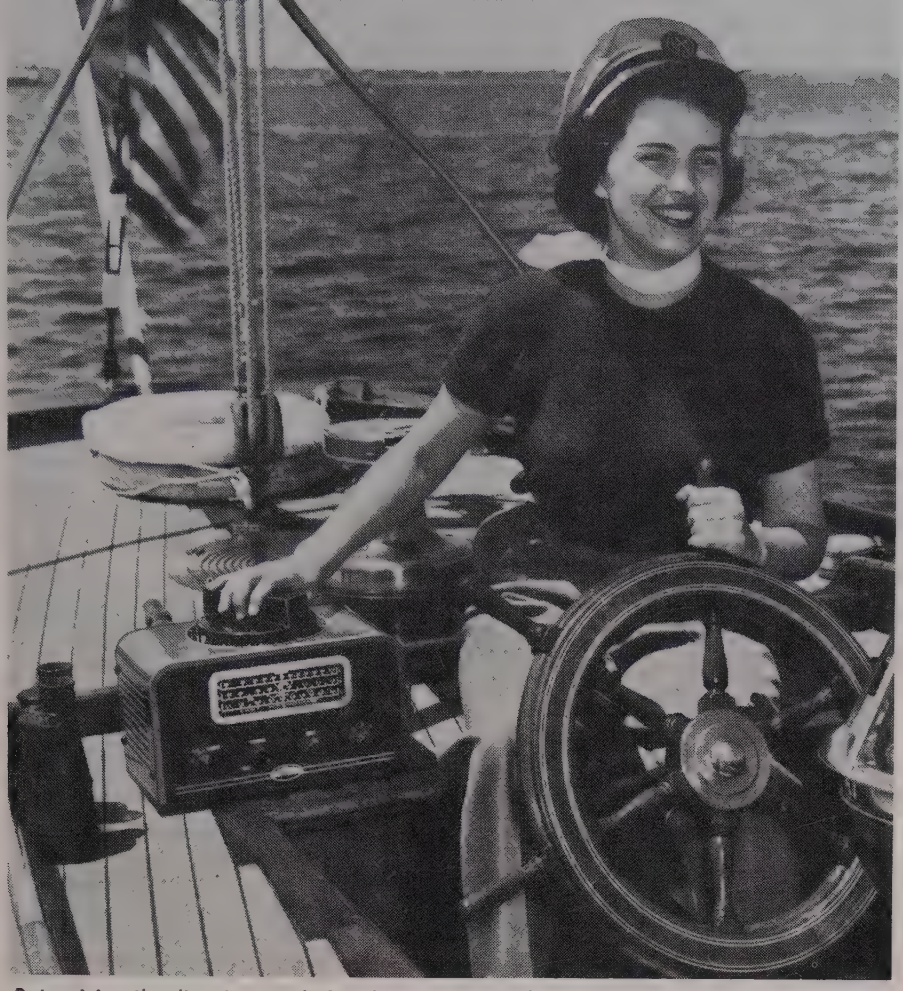
Indo-China.—This country has been authorized by the Foreign Operations Administration to spend $96,000 for the purchase of fishing net twine and weights in the United States and Possessions and Japan. Purchases will be carried out through the Emergency Procurement Service, General Services Administration.

Indonesia.—This country has been authorized by FOA to purchase commodities for fisheries development totaling $60,000, through the Emergency Procurement Service, General Service Administration. Indonesia is authorized to make the purchases in the United States and Possessions, and European participating countries.

Japan.—A tuna-tagging program has been announced by the Kanagawa Prefecture Fisheries Experiment Station at Misaki, Japan. The program was apparently stimulated by the recovery by Japanese fishermen of two albacore tagged by the State of California. It is planned to have the tagging done by commerical fishing vessels at the rate of one fish per voyage, which is expected to produce about 1,000 taggings per year.

Japan.—Three or four Japanese long-line vessels have been fishing around Pago Pago, American Samoa, delivering tuna to the cannery there. The vessels are fishing within 30 to 40 miles of the main Samoan Islands and are reporting catches of about 2 metric tons of albacore and yellowfin tuna per day on sets averaging about 1,400 hooks.

Japan.—The Japanese tuna mothership "Tenyo Maru" recently returned to Tokyo from the Indian Ocean fishing grounds with more than 2,700 metric tons of fish. After the mothership departed, the 30 catcher boats then began operating on their own and planned to return to Japan singly in the near future. *(Continued on page 25)*



Determining the direction in which radio stations lie, this charming mariner easily and quickly establishes her approximate position offshore. She's using Raytheon's new portable radio direction finder—a 3-band set which receives standard entertainment broadcasts, "marine" band, and "beacon" band. A high quality portable radio, it has in addition a knob-shaped directional antenna on top, which points out the direction of the station or beacon to which set is tuned.

Fish and Shellfish Supplies

FISHERY products will be in ample supply during September. Both fresh and frozen commodities will be plentiful. Production will continue at a heavy rate, although some fisheries will slacken appreciably. Storage stocks, moreover, will have built up to large proportions.

The listing below shows fresh and frozen products which should be plentiful in the respective areas during September. These supply conditions are usually reflected in large areas surrounding the producing localities and primary and secondary markets indicated, and also in distant regions normally supplied from these areas.

New England:
Cod, haddock, flounder and sole, hake, ocean perch, swordfish, whiting, clams, lobsters, scallops.

New York:
Butterfish, cod, haddock, flounder and sole, halibut, salmon, scup or porgy, swordfish, whiting, clams, crabs and crab meat, lobsters, oysters, scallops, shrimp.

Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina:
Croaker, mullet, sea trout, spot, crab meat, oysters.

Florida:
Grouper, mullet, crab meat, spiny lobsters, shrimp.

Gulf Coast:
Grouper, mullet, red snapper, crab, oysters, shrimp.

Chicago:
Cod, halibut, lake trout, ocean perch, pickerel, salmon, whitefish, yellow pike, oysters, shirmp, spiny lobster tails.

Seattle:
Cod, halibut, rockfishes or rock cods, sablefish or black cod, salmon, sole, oysters.

California:
Lingcod, rockfishes or rock cods, sablefish or black cod, salmon, sea bass, sole, swordfish, shrimp, abalone.

Total stocks of frozen fishery products on July 31 of over 162 million pounds were 4% lower than those of a year earlier. Frozen salt-water fish stocks were nearly 126 million pounds, or more than 7% below those of a year ago. Holdings of fresh-water fish of about 9½ million pounds were less than 1% below those on July 31, 1953. Shellfish stocks, at about 27 million pounds, were about 12% above those of a year ago. Holdings of salted fish were 31% smaller than a year earlier and totaled nearly 18 million pounds. Stocks of smoked fish were about 40% lower than the stocks of a year ago and amounted to slightly over ½ million pounds.

The largest items of frozen fish were: halibut, nearly 25 million pounds; shrimp, over 17 million pounds; haddock fillets, 16 million pounds; ocean perch fillets, over 14½ million pounds; cod fillets, nearly 12½ million pounds; whiting, 10 million pounds; and Salmon, 6½ million pounds. The total holdings of the foregoing seven products constituted more than half the total holdings of edible fishery products. Other major items were flounder fillets, about 3½ million pounds; and swordfish, which totaled 2½ million pounds.

Shrimp showed the greatest increase over holdings of a year earlier. Stocks of over 17 million pounds were 5½ million pounds greater than a year earlier. Haddock fillet holdings were at record levels for this time of the year. The July 31, 1954, stocks of 16 million pounds were 4 million pounds greater than the previous year. Other items which showed significant increases were: cod fillets, which were nearly 3 million pounds higher than a year earlier; and swordfish, up about 2 million pounds.

There was a marked decline in the total holdings of salt-water species as compared with July 31, 1953. Whiting was down more than 5 million pounds, and other salt-water fillets, 4½ million. Halibut holdings were 2 million pounds below the previous year. Lesser decreases occurred in scallops, flounder fillets, salmon, and whitefish.

Stocks of cured herring were nearly 11⅓ million pounds or one-third smaller than holdings of a year earlier. Mild-cured salmon stocks totaled 4¾ million pounds, and were about 20% below the holdings of July 31, 1953. *

Aerial view of decorated purse seiners lined up before start of the boat parade at last year's Fiesta.

SAN PEDRO Fishermen's Fiesta

SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER 8-10, 1954

IN 1938 a group of San Pedro fishermen celebrated a good season by decorating their boats with flags and streamers, put their families and friends aboard and went cruising. This was the forerunner of the now nationally famous "Fishermen's Fiesta," which holds its eighth annual celebration, October 8-10, 1954.

Following this outing spasmodic celebrations continued, but it was not until 1946 when the San Pedro Chamber of Commerce assumed sponsorship that the event began to grow.

Following a pattern of gaiety and reverence the Fiesta is now recognized as one of the outstanding pageants in Southern California, and takes its place as a colorful spectacle along with the Rose Parade of Pasadena.

Months before the event a large number of San Pedro's population become busy with preparations. Numerous committees are formed to guide all the activities and facilities, and day and night meetings of leading businessmen, merchants, and their wives are commonplace in finalizing the hundreds of details.

The Fiesta transforms San Pedro from a working town to a fun capital for two days. Events include a carnival, street dance, coronation ball where the Skipperette of the fleet is crowned, folk entertainment by fishermen groups of many nationalities, continuous out-door movies, a food settlement serving viands from many countries, and many other activities, held on Fishermen's Dock.

Climaxing the colorful festivities is the solemn blessing of the fleet by James Francis Cardinal McIntyre on the final day. Resplendent in the crimson robes and gold mitre of a prince of the Roman Catholic Church he blesses the decorated fishing armada prior to its leaving the dock and parading in the harbor.

Another religious rite precedes the blessing when the fishermen and their families attend Solemn High Mass. This is conducted in Mary Star of the Sea Church, where fishermen have worshipped in the simple wooden edifice for the past 65 years. Following mass they parade to the dock with a group of fishermen bearing the statue, "Our Lady of Grace, Mary Star of the Sea." The bearers wear white T-shirts emblazoned with the names of their boats and the insignia of the Tuna, the official Fiesta emblem.

The boats, tied up at the dock during the two-day celebration, will follow the theme, "circus time" for decorations. A total of $5,900 in cash awards plus a $1,000 sweepstakes prize will be given to skippers and crews for the best decorated boats. Awards will be made in three classifications: (1) independently decorated boats, (2) those commercially sponsored, and (3) those entered by non-profit organizations.

Prior to the Fiesta secrecy on decorations prevail. Entire families work for days glamorizing their boats with flowers and ornaments to fit the theme. Many take their boats to hidden coves off Catalina Island to work in privacy, while others construct floats in garages and hideouts, and truck them to the dock at the last moment.

As the fleet leaves the dock to parade and be judged for prizes, the boats will be floating centers of hilarity with 100 to 200 persons aboard each boat celebrating with food, drink and song.

The records show the growth of the Fiesta in a few short years. In 1946 there were 42,000 persons in attendance. Last year the spectacle attracted 250,000, and San Pedro is planning for an even larger crowd this year. ✶

Pacific Coast Fishery Production

The 1952 catch of fish and shellfish in the Pacific Coast States (Washington, Oregon, and California) totaled 832 million pounds, valued at nearly $91 million ex-vessel, according to *Pacific Coast States Fisheries*, 1952 (CFS No. 1026) published by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This represented a decrease of over 235 million pounds or 22% in quantity and $6.5 million or 7% in value as compared with the landings of the previous year.

Pilchard landings (14 million pounds) in 1952 were nearly 315 million pounds below the production of the previous year.

Tuna receipts (323 million pounds) in 1952 were 5.7 million pounds more than in 1951.

Salmon landings (69 million pounds) in 1952 dropped 28.3 million pounds below the previous year.

1953 Tuna Pack Breaks All Records

DURING 1953 the pack of canned fishery products in the United States and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico amounted to over 792 million pounds, valued at nearly 307 million dollars to the packers, according to statistics recently published by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

This was a decrease of 3% in quantity but a slight increase in value as compared with 1952. Sharply reduced packs of salmon and Pacific Coast sardines were largely responsible for the volume falling below that of several recent years, even though record packs of tuna and anchovies were canned.

Canned fishery products were packed in 427 plants in 24 States and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico during 1953.

Tuna, Salmon, Sardines

The pack of tuna and tunalike fishes amounting to 9.6 million cases (valued at over 12.6 million dollars) exceeded that of any other item in both volume and value. The value of the 1953 tuna pack was nearly 54% greater than that of second-place salmon.

The pack of salmon during 1953 amounted to 3.9 million cases, valued at $82 million to the canners. Compared with 1952, this was a decrease of 12% in volume and 16% in value. The 1953 pack was the smallest since 1921, when economic conditions restricted production, and less than 44% as large as the record pack of nearly 9 million cases canned in 1936. Although supplies of salmon in the Puget Sound District were above the average for the past 20 years, the noticeable reduction in the total pack was due largely to small runs of salmon in Alaska.

The small pack of Pacific sardines amount to only 64 thousand cases and was due to the almost complete absence of sardines off the coast of California. The pack of Maine sardines (2.8 million cases, valued at $17 million) decreased 21% in both and value during 1953 as compared with the previous year. During 1953 the fishermen off New England had a difficult time locating sardines in quantity. There was a sharp increase in the pack of large sardines in 15-ounce cans during 1953, approximately twice as many as was canned in this size can during the previous year.

Nixon to Address San Pedro Fiesta

Vice president Richard Nixon will speak and be guest of honor at the Fishermen's Fiesta in San Pedro, October 9-10, it was announced by the Fiesta committee. A spokesman said Nixon's speech will deal with the fishing industry.

Record Pack of Anchovies

The 1953 pack of canned anchovies amounted to 1,061,995 cases, valued at $7,661,173 to the canners. This represented an increase of 57% in volume and 62 per cent in value over the previous record production of 1952. In 1949 less than 6,000 cases were packed.

Shortage of California sardines during the past few years has caused fishermen and canners to look for other products which can be utilized to keep vessels and plants operating. Anchovies have provided the most successful substitute product in that area and have consequently increased in volume more than any other canned product during that period.

By-products Production

The 1953 production of fishery by-products in the United States and Alaska was valued at over 74 million dollars, 9% more than the value for the previous year. Production of fish and marine-animal scrap amounted to nearly 239 thousand tons, valued at almost $30 million to the producers.

This was an increase of over 17 thousand tons in volume and $2.4 million in value as compared with the previous year. Production of marine-animal oils in the United States and Alaska during the year amounted to approximately 20 million gallons, valued at over 11 million dollars to the producers. This was an increase of 26% in volume and 22% in value as compared with 1952.

Other important by-products produced during the year were Marine pearl-shell, oyster-shell, and freshwater shell products, valued at $16.6 million, and fish solubles and homogenized-condensed fish valued at $7.3 million. By-products were produced in 252 plants in 24 States and Alaska during 1953.

Imports and Exports, January-June, 1954

United States imports of principal fishery products during the first six months of 1954 were substantially higher than in the same period of 1953, according to preliminary information compiled by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service from data collected by the Bureau of Census.

Imports of fresh and frozen tuna totaled 63.3 million pounds for the first half of 1954—20.5 million pounds more than a year ago. Tuna-canned-in-brine imports of 16.9 million pounds were up 5.7 million pounds. But imports of tuna canned in oil for January-June, 1954, of less than a million pounds were 2.4 million pounds below those for the first half of last year. On the other hand, bonito-canned-in-oil imports amounted to 9.9 million pounds, a gain of almost 3 million pounds over January-June, 1953.

Canned salmon imports in the first six months of 1954 amounted to 10.7 million pounds, compared with 8.3 million in the similar period of 1953. Canned sardines, not in oil, totaled 8.8 million pounds, a gain of 2.7 million pounds over the same period of 1953.

Imports of groundfish and ocean perch fillets and blocks of 59.7 million pounds for the first six months of 1954 were up 16.9 million pounds over the like period of 1953.

Fish meal imports of 92,722 tons during January-June, 1954, were 16,468 tons larger than in the same period a year ago.

Imported in quantities about equal to a year ago were fresh and frozen salmon, canned sardines in oil, shrimp, lobsters, crab meat, and fillets other than groundfish and ocean perch.

Among the exports of certain selected fishery products, fish oils declined heavily during June, 1954, but exports for the first six months of 1954 amounted to 66.7 million pounds, compared with 45.5 million pounds for the similar 1953 period.

The San Diego Waterfront

By ROBERT K. LAWSON

Price Negotiations

PRICE negotiations between the American Tunaboat Association representing the fishing vessel owners, and the Fishermen's Union (AFL) representing the fishermen, with the "big three" canners, Van Camp Sea Food Co., Westgate-California Tuna Packing Co., and Star-Kist Foods Inc., were concluded last month and subsequently ratified by the Fishermen's Union.

The "big three" had announced a reduction of $30 per ton on the raw fish price of both yellowfin tuna and skipjack. Reasons for the price reductions to the fishermen were high inventories which necessitated price lowering at the consumer level on the canned product.

The American Tunaboat Association and the Fishermen's Union both took the stand that the price reduction was in violation of their contract with the canners which guaranteed a price of $350 per ton on yellowfin tuna and $310 per ton on skipjack.

Canners maintained that the extremely good fishing season plus increased imports had created high inventories, and the price reduction was necessary to balance out market conditions, which would otherwise result in a million dollar loss backing into their laps through dealers, wholesalers, jobbers, etc. Both the Association and the Union objected to the fishermen standing the entire loss.

The canners countered with a proposition for the vessels to lay-up for a while and slow down the production of raw material until the situation could be adjusted. The Association pointed out that such lay-ups were expensive. They said the present lay-ups of from two to three weeks, before unloading after arrival in port, were costly enough to both the fishermen and the boat owners.

The raw fish price was subsequently set at $20 less per ton, with yellowfin tuna at $330 and skipjack at $290, to which the American Tunaboat Association has agreed. Also included in the new agreement is better cooperation from the canners in expediting the unloading of the clippers upon arrival in port.

In the meantime, it was agreed that all vessels that had left port prior to July 21 were to receive the old price, and those leaving subsequent to that date would be bound to the new reduced price.

Deliveries

The fiscal year, ending June 30, saw 120 million pounds of fish delivered to San Diego fish canneries and fresh fish markets, according to California Department of Fish and Game figures reported last month. The local fishing fleet accounted for 55 million pounds of skipjack; 42 million pounds of yellowfin tuna; and about 16½ million pounds of albacore.

Deliveries to the markets included 15,225 pounds of sea snails; 43,646 pounds of swordfish; 138,486 pounds of crabs; about 2 million pounds of whitefish; and 172,000 pounds of abalone.

Imports

Peruvian imports of tuna and skipjack leaped another 1,000 tons last month with a refrigerated shipment of round-fish to Westgate-California Tuna Packing Co. in San Diego. The shipment was delivered aboard the freighter Mormacland. It was the largest single shipment of fresh fish ever delivered here, reports said.

Japanese tuna imports to this country have finally reached a figure that indicates a trend of accord between producers and canners on this subject. Edwin L. Morris, director of the Tuna Industry Foundation, at Long Beach, released figures showing that in the immediate postwar period tuna imports averaged only about 1% of Japan's total imports to this country, while in 1953 tuna imports had increased to exceed 10% of the total imports from Japan. Morris contended a solution would be to "limit Japan's tuna imports in relation to her historical share of the market."

James B. Lane, president of Westgate-California Tuna Packing Co., in San Diego, said the Foundation was not exaggerating in saying, "the present trend of foreign imports can threaten the existence of our domestic industry."

"This is an alarmingly true estimate of conditions," Lane continued. "Japanese imports have grown from nothing after the war to the point where they now comprise about 31% of American consumption. They should not be allowed to go any higher than that."

Harold Cary, general manager of the American Tunaboat Association, predicted that if Japanese imports are not checked, "they may well take over the entire American market."

"They have about one-third of it now," Cary added.

It was pointed out that San Diego had already lost four tuna packing plants since the end of World War II. They were put out of business by foreign imports.

Industry leaders generally concurred that the United States tuna industry had been "made a whipping boy to bolster the Japanese tuna trade," and called for a curb on growing imports of tuna from Japan.

Appointments

It was announced last month that three Southern California industry leaders were appointed to an advisory committee to assist an international commission in administering the new North Pacific Fisheries Treaty.

Nations involved in the treaty are the United States, Canada, and Japan. Nationals of the three countries comprise the principal fisheries in the area. Legislation was recently enacted prescribing certain areas in the North Pacific that may be fished, with penalties for violations of the treaty provisions.

Harold Cary, general manager of the American Tunaboat Association, in San Diego, James Waugh, president of the Cannery Workers Union of the Pacific, and Donald P. Loker, vice-president of Star-Kist Foods, Inc., were appointed to the advisory committee. Both the latter are from Terminal Island.

Thirteen other members from Alaska, Washington, and Oregon were also appointed to the advisory group.

Harbor Department

Carl Reupsch, business manager of the San Diego Harbor Department is reported much improved and may be back at his desk by September 1. Carl's illness, which swept him from his job and into the Mercy Hospital last month, with less than an even chance for recovery, was originally diagnosed as virus meningitis but turned out ot be a less serious strep infection.

It resulted in a temporary coma, and had the doctors baffled for a correct diagnosis until Carl was on the way to recovery. His wife is a registered nurse, so Carl is in good hands at home.

Fishermen

Roger Correia de Melo, crew member aboard the fishing vessel Agnes "C," developed pneumonia while fishing last month, and was flown to the San Diego Naval Hospital by the Coast Guard from Turtle Bay, 400 miles south of San Diego.

On another mercy mission a Coast Guard PBM made an 1,100 mile flight to bring Guiseppe Turrigiano, San Pedro fisherman aboard the Anthony "M," to the Naval Hospital here, from Magdalena Bay, Baja California.

Deaths

A fishing boat accident cost the lives of two San Diego fishermen when they were trapped in the jig boat Fairhaven when it sank off Guadalupe Island, 220 miles south of San Diego, last month. They were Blanchard M. Sorensen and Richard G. Shannon.

Bert J. Squires, also of San Diego, the skipper, was the sole survivor of the 37-foot vessel. Squires was rescued by the fishing boat My Honey which stood by pending the arrival of the Coast Guard PBM that brought him to the Naval Hospital here.

Squires could give no explanation for the accident which occurred at 11:30 p.m. He said, "We didn't hit anything and there was no explosion. The boat suddenly rolled over and sank." Squires was on deck and the others were below when the accident occurred.

Ordeal

William J. Gerrish, San Diego fisherman, spent 24 hours bobbing in a life jacket some 80 miles northwest of San Diego, last month when his 27-foot jig boat, Myroka, swamped in heavy seas and sank. Gerrish had just finished making a full load and was returning to San Diego. No other persons were aboard.

He was picked up by an unidentified fishing boat and transferred to the Nancy "K," which notified the Coast Guard. Gerrish was still dazed and exhausted after his guelling experience when he arrived at the San Diego Naval Hospital aboard a Coast Guard helicopter.

Fire

The 29-foot fishing boat, The Margaret, exploded and burned in San Diego harbor last month. Both persons aboard, Frank Duncan and his wife Margaret, of Gardena, California, were rescued by the Navy transport Lenawee on local operations in the bay. They were slightly burned and suffered from shock, but did not require medical treatment.

Mrs. Duncan's mother, Mrs. Frances Strasheim, also of Gardena, owned the $3,600 boat jointly with the Duncan's. Mrs. Strasheim had just left the vessel to go ashore for groceries when an explosion occurred, apparently among some gasoline drums on the stern.

The vessel had been fishing off San Diego the day previous, but had developed a gasoline leak in the bilge and returned to port to repair the leak. The fire, which burned to the waterline was put out by the Coast Guard cutter, and the hull towed to shoal water at Ballast Point and beached there. Mrs. Strasheim said the vessel was practically a total loss.

Grounded

The Gulf Star, tuna clipper out of Biloxi, Miss., grounded on the Peruvian Coast and was reported a total loss. The 114-foot clipper carried a crew of 12 men. All were reported safe, and it was believed the clipper was grounded after developing a hull leak.

Collision

Three San Diegans were rescued from the fishing boat Finita after its bow was shattered in a collision with a New York bound freighter, the Nonsuco of Philippine registry, 25 miles off Point Loma late last month. Picked up by the fishing boat Happy Three, which reported the incident, were Carl L. Sanden, skipper, Ronny Butler, and Charles Lacava, crewmen.

The Coast Guard cutter Perseus stood by and later took the 20-ton Finita in tow, but abandoned it in open sea when the lines parted. Later the Coast Guard relocated the Finita and towed it to shallow water where

(Continued on page 20)

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IMPORTS and EXPORTS

UNITED STATES foreign trade in fishery products in 1953 was valued at $272,698,368—an increase of 4% compared with the previous year. Imports, valued at $244,820,681 were 2% greater than the previous year, and exports, valued at $27,877,687, were 27% greater than in 1952.

Imports amounted to 726,179,101 pounds of edible fishery products, valued at $195,209,660; and nonedible products, valued at $49,611,021. Among the important items received in much greater volume than in 1952 were fresh or frozen smelt, tuna, spiny lobster, and shrimp; canned salmon, sardines, and tuna in brine.

Exports of fishery products totaled 69,307,766 pounds of edible fishery products, valued at $17,083,778; and nonedible products, valued at $10,793,909. Exports of fresh or frozen fish and shellfish increased from 5.5 million pounds in 1952 to 10.4 million pounds in 1953, and the quantity of fish oil increased 146%.

Exports of Domestic Edible Fishery Products, 1949-1953

ITEM	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Fresh or frozen:										
Fish:										
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk	344,068	$66,075	131,494	$30,182	183,017	$53,146	392,703	$67,610	321,753	$56,123
Salmon	2,172,095	339,780	51,881	22,815	802,016	219,820	2677,523	97,155	844,403	330,071
Other	2,138,694	279,082	4,043,339	270,889	4.609,995	422,663	2,067,325	383,173	6,701,046	742,749
Total fish, fresh or frozen	4,654,857	684,937	4,226,714	323,886	5,595,028	695,629	2,727,551	547,938	7,871,202	1,128,943
Shellfish:										
Clams, shucked or in shell	405,996	17,569	476,260	30,188	533,995	28,700	159,284	74,866	93,913	51,073
Lobsters	164,950	78,732	302,014	121,153	333,931	135,673	454,758	224,384	531,475	226,752
Oysters, in shell	75,203	16,138	8,609	3,045	38,887	11,854	183,606	30,080	90,397	20,750
Oysters, shucked	875,743	438,585	626,753	337,417	681,036	414,384	626,545	402,821	653,236	447,329
Shrimp	555,470	364,339	651,258	419,747	761,968	468,481	1,015,820	665,695	961,456	801,239
Other	110,829	48,018	104,190	41,947	95,449	34,756	284,477	77,185	183,862	84,622
Total shellfish, fresh or frozen	2,188,191	963,381	2,169,084	953,497	2,445,226	1,093,848	2,724,490	1,475,031	2,514,339	1,631,765
Total fresh or frozen fish and shellfish	6,843,048	1,648,318	6,395,798	1,277,383	8,040,249	1,789,477	5,452,041	2,022,969	10,385,541	2,760,708
Canned:										
Fish:										
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk	38,330	14,243	12,270	4,597	11,965	4,891	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Herring	780,921	106,806	334,965	37,367	3,321,296	426,792	274,721	44,300	347,766	65,303
Mackerel	2,235,503	429,541	1,372,265	219,096	7,081,326	931,661	3,366,803	697,228	5,294,778	969,389
Salmon	12,831,631	6,041,257	1,680,735	810,804	2,060,392	1,006,652	1,427,563	819,883	2,277,048	1,111,583
Sardines:										
In oil	106,840,819	16,213,020	102,321,169	13,740,132	126,660,960	18,629,311	3,249,943	683,562	773,398	232,839
Not in oil	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	36,620,400	7,189,907	9,183,475	1,987,709
Tuna	478,505	364,016	340,409	209,548	319,009	212,417	410,799	196,195	366,431	225,453
Other	3,414,586	656,843	1,953,456	334,191	7,839,984	998,162	4,629,919	1,135,938	28,479,176	6,269,738
Total fish, canned	126,620,295	23,825,726	108,015,269	15,355,735	147,294,735	22,209,886	49,980,148	10,767,013	46,722,072	10,862,014
Shellfish:										
Crabs and crab meat	112,583	116,952	19,514	23,761	47,266	54,426	33,342	37,135	20,288	26,783
Oysters	88,030	75,912	61,068	47,456	80,945	69,353	105,901	92,666	143,113	134,443
Shrimp	1,645,013	1,342,837	1,084,619	850,220	1,550,337	1,162,065	1,684,553	1,405,004	1,729,178	1,794,586
Other	8,774,814	1,221,298	4,569,394	733,650	7,330,180	1,209,659	3,397,044	543,725	8,889,502	955,401
Total shellfish, canned	10,620,440	2,756,999	5,734,595	1,655,087	9,008,728	2,495,503	5,220,840	2,078,530	10,782,081	2,911,213
Total canned fish and shellfish	137,240,735	26,582,725	113,749,864	17,010,822	156,303,660	24,705,389	55,200,988	12,845,542	57,504,153	13,733,227

Imports of Edible Fishery Products (Salt Water) Entered for Consumption 1949-1953

ITEM	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Fresh or Frozen:										
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock and cusk	4,175,856	389,195	6,039,764	577,018	8,631,538	788,535	8,124,205	770,813	7,279,701	651,240
Halibut	12,773,290	3,317,127	17,029,050	4,954,247	15,987,568	4,175,955	15,855,839	4,039,339	14,182,334	3,579,609
Mackerel:										
Fresh	752,293	64,601	1,687,327	130,520	2,278,996	262,748	1,423,915	173,593	1,653,111	203,188
Frozen	1,757,161	188,328	1,967,742	231,167	2,208,805	275,512	1,727,055	203,953	1,750,019	186,083
Salmon	24,746,701	5,658,217	44,974,947	10,919,562	27,526,258	7,505,262	33,587,124	8,124,499	27,363,799	7,010,215
Sea herring:										
Fresh	36,885,107	727,789	39,018,435	342,128	39,736,190	765,164	30,422,338	492,082	23,154,113	383,401
Frozen	1,383,287	95,632	1,105,343	74,633	1,355,241	88,316	1,003,977	80,901	1,529,190	81,615
Shad	244,897	26,163	377,507	42,545	320,104	42,432	355,572	35,287	303,050	35,740
Smelt	6,229,653	1,089,522	6,022,048	1,261,042	6,053,567	1,260,223	4,438,736	1,199,065	6,229,220	1,417,969
Sturgeon:										
Fresh	354,084	261,895	375,295	307,140	325,147	293,434	257,906	237,658	364,768	359,497
Frozen	47,487	40,227	20,979	18,612	58,016	41,103	676,682	306,672	45,069	56,205
Swordfish:										
Fresh	1,936,933	785,668	1,988,089	821,909	2,460,947	1,077,935	3,166,100	1,173,017	3,505,459	1,370,851
Frozen	4,369,567	827,860	7,786,530	1,550,540	6,227,589	1,530,617	7,059,445	1,798,417	3,892,754	1,117,521
Tuna	20,606,381	2,921,551	56,711,596	7,692,848	62,985,253	7,668,342	69,002,942	9,275,004	95,119,324	14,502,328
White sea bass	1,711,685	216,687	1,414,555	174,230	993,129	123,027	749,734	88,135	709,844	95,687
Other	6,082,921	906,187	6,383,826	855,302	8,030,191	1,007,688	7,401,854	1,067,813	7,866,366	1,320,583
Total	124,117,303	17,516,649	192,903,033	29,953,443	184,279,539	27,176,293	185,253,424	29,183,248	194,948,121	32,371,732
Canned:										
Fish—										
Anchovies:										
In oil	5,440,595	2,856,034	6,199,349	2,786,057	4,981,711	2,828,286	5,403,501	2,819,135	6,360,066	2,873,382
Not in oil	823,387	219,227	653,702	129,532	574,729	122,620	786,953	167,626	541,497	111,871
Salmon, not in oil	917,786	254,863	419,125	112,802	568,045	192,631	9,544,157	3,215,421	12,164,755	4,324,841
Sardines:										
In oil	16,207,305	6,033,018	22,573,052	7,731,382	19,324,088	7,057,733	20,887,117	7,430,271	23,093,585	7,684,662
Not in oil (includes herring)	6,815,614	1,465,904	9,912,159	1,683,069	9,965,446	1,941,637	10,095,080	2,178,181	34,270,625	6,116,490
Tuna, in oil	4,504,907	2,199,214	36,409,547	14,366,739	3,618,565	1,411,000	4,288,447	1,719,455	4,712,151	1,931,925
Bontio and yellowtail, in oil	8,053,940	3,106,523	8,135,102	2,632,154	10,437,318	3,035,549	13,881,535	3,403,488	10,241,672	2,894,498
Tuna, antipasto, and smoked pollock, not in oil (principally tuna in brine)	79,357	25,313	380,917	93,196	9,351,758	3,097,236	19,032,530	6,873,994	29,880,395	12,285,005
Antipasto, in oil	127,480	76,310	406,666	219,478	246,431	152,350	295,656	187,124	369,199	197,454
Fish cakes, balls, and pudding	965,506	183,577	1,021,806	157,902	1,192,743	187,047	1,164,697	205,334	1,248,220	222,377
Caviar and other fish roe (may include some not canned)	417,129	558,252	298,160	397,655	521,365	548,274	386,230	451,783	385,394	459,023
Fish paste and sauce	75,079	51,259	131,715	60,512	109,347	45,089	79,745	36,024	73,682	46,680
Other:										
In oil	405,769	245,359	704,005	310,054	650,220	310,087	684,150	259,383	593,919	279,182
Not in oil	1,076,849	412,749	3,089,485	831,663	2,438,520	728,158	3,010,217	748,531	5,969,964	1,016,666
Total	45,910,703	17,687,602	90,334,790	31,512,195	63,980,266	21,657,697	89,470,015	29,695,750	129,905,124	40,244,056

Source:—Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

TUNA in the GULF

A TOTAL of 112 large yellowfin tuna, weighing from 43 to 183 pounds each and averaging 99 pounds, were caught by the *Oregon* on a 2-week exploratory long-lining trip in the northeastern Gulf of Mexico outside of the 500 fathom curve. Twenty-four fish were mutilated by shark bites. The 87 whole large yellowfin landed weighed 8,634 pounds and were stored in a local freezer.

In addition, seven small yellowfin averaging 9 to 10 pounds each were captured on the long lines as well as 17 blackfin tuna, 10 white skipjack, 26 marlin, one sailfish, 69 sharks, and a number of other species. Length frequencies of the yellowfin tuna captured show several well defined size groups present in the Gulf at this time. The *Oregon* completed cruise 24 on July 27.

Thirty-five baskets (9 hooks per basket) of Japanese-type long-line gear were used on the first seven sets. Five experimental baskets of hemp mainline were then removed because of excessive twisting which wrapped gangion and leader along the mainline. An additional gangion was added to the remaining 30 baskets, and two 30-basket (300 hooks) sets were made each day for the remainder of the trip.

The gear was set as one continuous line with 10 baskets set with 20-fathom float-to-mainline droppers, 10 baskets with 10-fathom droppers, and 10 baskets with the floats attached directly to the mainline. Mullet, squid, and cigar fish (*Decapterus punctatus*) were used as bait. The cigar fish were in poor condition but were by far the most effective bait.

The most serious problem was loss of fish due to the breaking of gangions and leaders. Ninety-five hooks were lost. An additional 65 gangions were replaced when defects could be found. It is estimated that approximately 90% of these losses were due to yellowfin tuna. Broken gangions were usually found adjacent to a caught tuna.

On several occasions tuna were observed breaking gangions while the gear was being brought aboard. Damage to tuna by sharks was considerable and over 20% of the fish caught were mutilated to some extent. Fifty-six shark were chummed up and shot while on fishing stations.

During the first ten days the sea was flat calm and the catch rate averaged 0.7 fish per hundred hooks (43 yellowfin caught). The last four fishing days had moderate to heavy seas and the catch rate jumped to 3.3 fish per hundred hooks (69 yellowfin caught).

Observations of surfacing tuna paralleled those made in preceding years during the summer months. Schools of blackfin, yellowfin, and white skipjack, sometimes mixed together, were seen every day.

Very good preliminary reports have been received on two test packs of Gulf yellowfin which were caught on the pervious *Oregon* cruise which ended on June 16. Samples canned at a California laboratory and a small experimental pack by the Service's Technological Section reveal that the tuna as a whole are of high quality in regard to texture, color, yield and taste. The largest fish (168 pounds) was reported by the laboratory as having a green color but suitable for a grated pack. ★

Advertising Program for Fillet and Fish Stick Industry

On August 5th, at a meeting in Boston, fish fillet and fish stick firms from the United States, Canada, Iceland and Norway agreed to participate in a joint advertising test program to be run in Columbus, Ohio, early this fall. The purpose of the test program will be to determine the effectiveness of such a joint program in increasing the consumption of fish fillets and fish sticks.

F. M. Bundy of Gorton-Pew Fisheries presided at the meeting which was attended by representatives of leading firms from all over America. They selected Herbert Stevens, Gordon O'Brien, Gunn Petursson and Harold Luther as an operating committee to work on the details of the advertising program with Murray Wheeler of N.F.I. and Joe Boyle of the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency.

Every firm processing fish fillets or fish sticks is invited to participate in the program. Just notify N.F.I.

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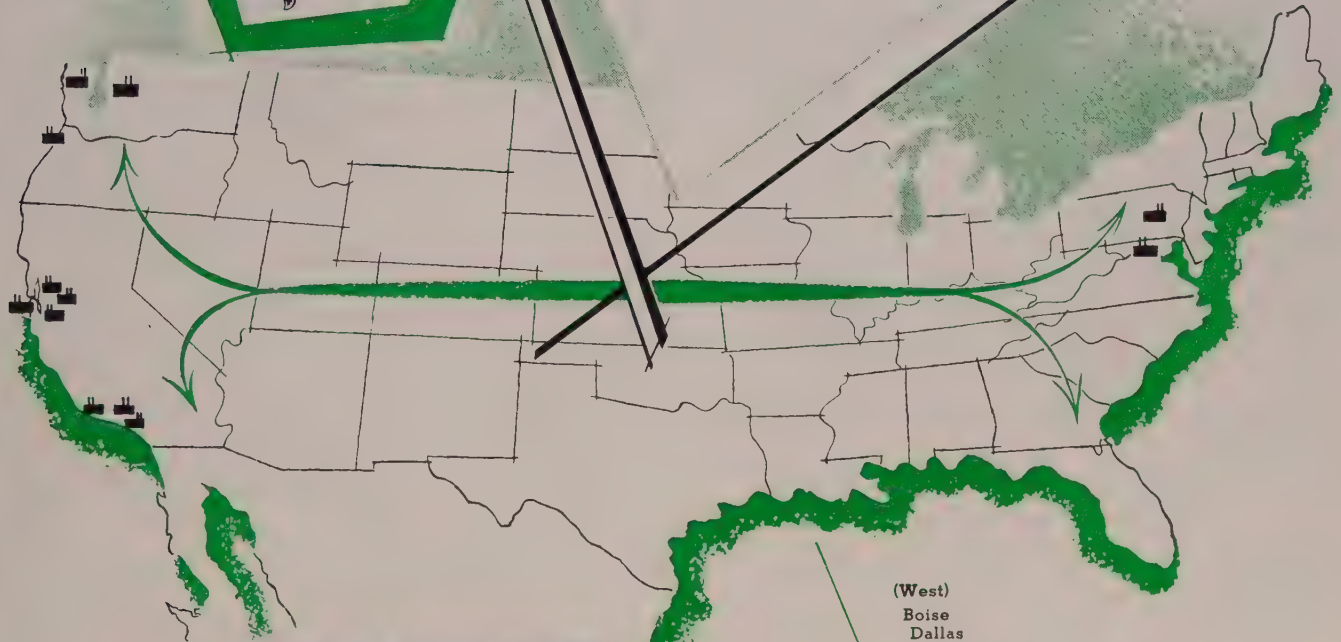

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San Diego Waterfront

(Continued from page 15)

the owner, Sanden, indicated he would begin salvage operations. No injuries were sustained.

Scarlet Queen

The former "hard-luck" tuna clipper Scarlet Queen, biggest in the fleet, has been renamed the Explorer, and resumed fishing with the tuna fleet early last month. Skippered by Roland Virissimo, of San Diego, the Explorer will fish for Star-Kist Foods, Inc., of Terminal Island but probably will unload at their subsidiary plant, High Seas Packing Company in San Diego. According to reports the boat has undergone a complete overhaul and refurbishing job. She carried a crew of 16.

"Scuffy"

The story of the new fishing boat "Scuffy" is not completed, but what we have of it recounts the efforts of two San Diegans who spent six years of construction work in their back yard, and about $3,500 cash on the infant. The project was originally planned for three years to completion. That was 1948, and the dreamers had $700.

Working at odd jobs to finance "Scuffy" in addition to maintaining their regular jobs, Ernest Chambers and Henry Conn both were kept from the sight of their wives "too long," said the latter. This year with the boat barely completed, the wives laid down the law: "Scuffy" had cost enough she had to go to work."

So Chambers and Conn hauled "Scuffy" to the water and launched her. Here they put on the finishing touches, and set to sea. "Scuffy" will hold 10 tons of refrigerated fish. With albacore at $410 per ton, they figure all they have to do is fill her up once to placate their wives.

Hard Luck

Hard luck continued last month to dog albacore fisherman Andy Garner of San Diego. First, his engine failed on a fishing trip in July, and he drifted helplessly four days at sea and lost about 400 pounds of fish. He was subsequently found and hauled to port by the Coast Guard cutter Perseus after his food was gone.

Last month, Andy took out the 33-foot fishing boat Willie, and picked up another 400 pounds of albacore. While he was gone his car slipped its brakes and rolled into San Diego Bay, near Sun Harbor Marina. His car was dragged out and hauled to a garage.

While on his last fishing trip something else failed on the Willie and it drifted ashore with the 400 pounds of fish. Not discouraged, Andy has indicated his intention of fishing again. John Roberts, San Diego, owner of the $2,500 Willie, said it wasn't Andy's fault and he can skipper it any time desired.

Business Sale

Announcement of the sale of most of the assets of the Star & Crescent Oil Co., in San Diego, to the Tide Water Associated Oil Company, was made last month. Properties involved included a marine service station and four distributing plants in San Diego, as well as a chain of service stations throughout San Diego County.

Oakley J. Hall, founder in 1922, with Ralph J. Chandler, of the Star & Crescent Company, said "The sale was prompted by my desire to retire from the oil business and devote full time to transportation, ship-building and other interests."

Ray M. Kennett has been named head of the Tide Water organization in San Diego. No changes in present arrangements with service station operators are contemplated, and Star & Crescent employees will be given an opportunity to join the Company.

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 8)

SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE INCREASED.--Approximately an additional 50,000 fishermen not now covered by Social Security can look for both taxes on, and benefits for, themselves and their families starting next January 1.

The expansion of Social Security to cover additional fishermen is provided for in the new Social Security law just passed. It requires that taxes be collected and benefits paid to employed and self-employed in fishing and related activities on boats of 10 net tons or less, or on shore. Fishermen on boats of greater tonnage are already covered.

Until Social Security Administration can issue more detailed regulations, here is how it is calculated you will be affected:

Taxes. If you are an employed fisherman, your employer will deduct 2 per cent of your annual earnings from your pay, and will add 2 per cent of his own to your Social Security account. If you are self-employed, you will be required to deduct 3 per cent of your annual income for this purpose.

Benefits. If you retire at 65, you would receive a monthly income ranging from $30 to $108, depending on your average monthly earnings before retirement. For example, if you were making about $100 a month up to your retirement, your monthly benefits would be about $60. If your monthly income had been $160, you would get a $70-a-month pension. If you had been making $200 a month, your pension would be $78.

A fisherman's wife would get about half as much as her husband. Children benefit, too--would also get half. Widows would receive three-fourths of what their husbands would get. Maximum benefits per family, however, would be $200 per month.

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TRIP-LEASE BILL KILLED.--Against combined pleas of the fisheries, agriculture organizations and fruit and vegetable industries to give the Senate a chance to vote on this bill, Chairman Senator Bricker of the Senate Commerce Committee "postponed" reporting it until Congress adjourned.

The bill, overwhelmingly passed by the House over a year ago, had been before Bricker's committee since then. "Congressional sine die" means that fisheries and other backers of the bill will have to renew the attack on Interstate Commerce Commission efforts to kill trip-leasing privileges in the next Congress.

There is one hope before then, however. New hearings were held recently on ICC's order MC-43, which would, in effect, prohibit trip-leasing. The opposition of farm and fishery interests was overwhelming. ICC might in the meantime see the light and void this order which the trip-lease bill was designed to stop.

--o--

FISH PRICE SUPPORT.--A move to try for Federal support of fish prices similar to the support now afforded the prices of agricultural products made a small start in the final days of the recent Congress. But proposals for this purpose now cannot be presented to Congress before January, 1955.

Representatives of the Massachusetts fishing industry were behind

the move, which seemed to be a "high rigid support" effort. At a recent meeting in Gloucester, resolutions were drawn up to accomplish the following:

a. Put fisheries on a par with agriculture by providing price support through the agricultural legislation in Congress.

b. Direct Commodity Credit Corporation to spend some of the funds it has for agricultural purposes for fish price support.

c. Set support level for this purpose at not less than 90 per cent of the highest average prices received for fish in 1942.

--o--

TUNA CATCH CAN BE INCREASED.--The United States catch of tuna can be considerably increased by the adoption of methods for taking subsurface stocks not now worked and by fishing new areas in the mid-Pacific, Fish and Wildlife finds in a new study recently made.

According to F&W, demand for canned tuna in the U.S. has stimulated increased world interest in the tuna industry. But the tuna fleet consists of craft on which little improvement can be made to increase present efficiency of production. Lower costs are needed to put U.S. tuna fishing in a better competitive position.

On this, Fish and Wildlife says, "Unless some revolutionary means of catching tuna is developed to a practical state, there appears to be little chance of curtailing production costs through increased effectiveness per unit of crew effort."

--o--

OUTBOARD MOTORS IN FISHING.--Fish and Wildlife Service is beginning a program designed to acquaint fishermen with the use of outboard motors in commercial fishing operations. First project in the undertaking will be an educational film on the subject just stated.

--o--

AFRICAN FISH-MEAL COMPETITION.--Reports via cable to Washington are that the South African fish-meal industry has been testing fish processing equipment designed to produce "whole meal." Three facories are reported to be ready for operation and a fourth is nearly completed.

"Whole meal" is fishmeal containing fish solubles. Plan of the South African producers is to offer whole meal on the United States market as a meal for the animal feeding trade in competition with fish meals produced domestically.

--o--

NEW ENGLAND TUNA RENEWED.--First seining for North Atlantic tuna since 1938-40 was attempted in the summer just passing. Bluefin tuna fishing on a commercial scale was the objective, based on results of FWS explorations conducted the past three years.

The exploratory program showed that North Atlantic tuna could be taken by the purse-seine method in commercial quantities inside a hundred-mile radius of New England fishing ports. The outcome of actual commercial fishing efforts is awaited with interest by the industry.

NORTH PACIFIC
Fisheries Legislation

The President on August 12, 1954, signed S. 3713, a Bill to give effect to the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (United States, Canada and Japan), which came into force June 12, 1953. The new law provides additional legislative authority for the operations of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission which was established under the terms of the Convention.

The United States Section of the Commission, as appointed by the President, has the following members:

Edward W. Allen, Attorney, of Seattle, Washington;

Milton E. Brooding, Director of Industry Relations, California Packing corporation, San Francisco;

John E. Farley, Director of Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior; and

B. Frank Heintzleman, Governor of Alaska.

The North Pacific Fisheries Commission held its first meeting in Washington beginning February 1, 1954, at which time it completed its organization. Two permanent Standing Committees were established, as members of which the United States Section selected:

Committee on Biology and Research

Edward W. Allen, Chairman

W. F. Thompson, Director, Fisheries Research Institute, Seattle, Washington;

Lionel A. Walford, Chief, Branch of Fishery Biology, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

Committee on Finance and Administration

John L. Farley, Chairman

Montgomery Phister, Vice President, Van Camp Sea Food Company, Terminal Island, California.

In accordance with the terms of the Act, the United States Section has appointed an Advisory Committee composed of persons from the various groups participating in the fisheries covered by the Convention and from the fishery agencies of the States or Territories the representatives of which maintain a substantial fishery in the Convention Area. Members of the Advisory Committee are:

C. L. Anderson, Director, Alaska Department of Fisheries;

W. C. Arnold, Managing Director, Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., Seattle, Washington;

Vernon E. Brock, Director, Division of Fish and Game, Territory of Hawaii;

Harold F. Cary, General Manager, American Tunaboat Association, San Diego, California;

Richard S. Croker, Chief, Marine Fisheries Branch, State of California Department of Fish and Game;

Larry Fitzpatrick, boat owner, Juneau, Alaska;

Miller Freeman, President, Miller Freeman Publications, Seattle, Washington;

M. T. Hoy, Oregon State Fisheries Director, Fish Commission of Oregon;

George Johansen, Secretary-Treasurer, Alaska Fishermen's Union, Seattle, Washington;

Robert C. Kallenberg, Fisherman, Dillingham, Alaska;

Donald P. Loker, Vice President, Star-Kist Foods, Inc., Terminal Island, California;

Harold E. Lokken, Manager, Fishing Vessel Owners Association, Seattle, Washington;

T. F. Sandoz, President, Columbia River Packers Association Inc., Astoria, Oregon;

Robert J. Schoettler, Director, State of Washington, Department of Fisheries;

Lowell Wakefield, President, Wakefield's Deep Sea Trawlers Inc., Seattle, Washington;

James Waugh, President, Cannery Workers Union of the Pacific, Terminal Island, California.

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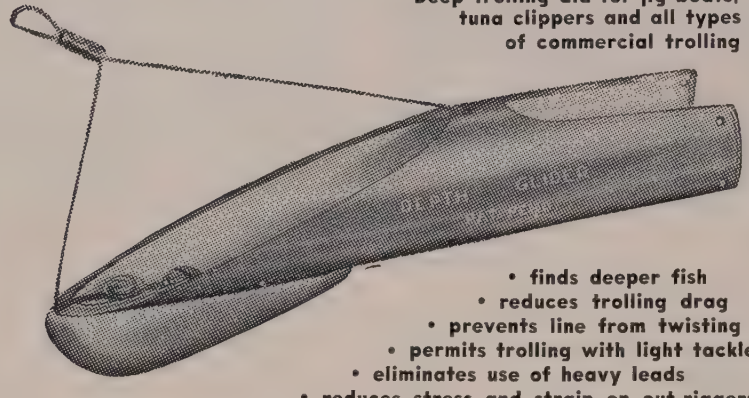

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Line Island Cruise

Research ship *John R. Manning* returned to Honolulu June 23 from a 6-week exploratory tuna fishing cruise in the Line Islands, more than 1,000 miles south of Hawaii. Fishing in that area was found to be good, according to acting director Donald L. McKernan of the Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations, who reported that the *Manning* brought back to Honolulu about 10½ tons of yellowfin tuna.

The fishing was best in the vicinity of Fanning Island, where catches as high as 14 tuna per 100 hooks fished were recorded. Tuna fishing was also good around Jarvis Island, an area that was being explored as a tuna long-line ground for the first time.

The cruise provided an opportunity for the first intensive field tests of a new type of tuna longline which has a stainless steel main line in place of the usual cotton line. This steel line is wound continuously on a powered reel, instead of being hauled aboard in sections by hand, as is the case with the longlines used by commercial fishing vessels at present.

The captain of the *Manning*, Robert E. K. D. Lee, reported that the new gear was much easier and faster to handle and required less manpower than the conventional cotton line. Some difficulty was experienced with the new steel longline gear, in that many branch lines on which tuna were hooked broke, releasing the fish. Further work will be done to search out and remedy the cause of this weakness before this promising new fishing implement is given more intensive trials in the field.

Also employed for the first time was a new type of mid-water trawl, an ingenious net which is towed behind the ship at the depth where the large yellowfin tuna are believed to feed, that is, at 300 to 400 feet below the surface of the ocean. The object is to capture samples of the small fish, squid, and shrimp upon which the tuna feed, and according to the scientist in charge aboard the *Manning*, J. E. King, the new 6-foot trawl successfully collected large numbers of interesting deep-sea organisms at the 19 locations where it was used.

Mr. King and his assistant spent two days at Christmas Island, where POFI maintains weather instruments and a recording sea temperature thermometer.

Bluefin Tuna Fishing Off New England

Bluefin tuna fishing on a commercial scale is scheduled to be carried out in waters off New England this summer. Based on results of tuna explorations conducted by FWS over the past three years in that area, experimental fishing by a California purse seiner will commence about the end of July in the Gulf of Maine and nearby waters.

Considerable industry interest has been shown in this undertaking, as it will be the first commercial seining for North Atlantic tuna since an attempt was made by industry to establish such a fishery in 1938-40.

Captain Nick Mezin, enroute from San Pedro, Calif., with his purse seiner *Western Pride* and an experienced West Coast crew, were due to arrive in the Cape Cod area around August 1. Mechanical difficulties caused a later start than originally planned, but the vessel will purse seine for bluefin tuna in New England waters until the end of September or until it is apparent that the run of tuna is over for the season.

The Service's bluefin tuna exploratory program, which began in 1951, successfully showed that North Atlantic tuna could be taken by the purse-seine method in commercial quantities within a hundred-mile radius of New England fishing ports. The catch that year was 180,000 pounds of prime tuna of a size ideal for canning.

In 1952 and 1953 explorations, the Service used long-line gear. Although catches were smaller with this type of gear than with the purse seine, the project in both years continued to demonstrate that good canning-size bluefin tuna could be caught over a wide area in the Gulf of Maine and adjacent waters during the summer months.

Considerable information on the habits and movements of the tuna was obtained. However, additional exploration of offshore waters, in and beyond the Gulf Stream, is necessary before any extensive evaluation of the potential fishery can be made.

An experienced observer from the staff of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, John Murray, has been assigned to accompany the *Western Pride* on all fishing trips in New England waters this year. Complete records of the scouting and seining activities will be maintained and made available later.

Monterey Hopeful But Few Sardines Appear

Commercial fishing interests, who have been anticipating an influx of sardines from Mexican waters, have so far found only disappointment since the sardine season opened in the Monterey area August 1.

Department of Fish and Game aerial observers and others recently noted several moderate-sized schools off Pt. Mugu and Pt. Dume in Southern California. No schools have appeared so far off Monterey, although fishermen have reported occasional large sardines mixed in with catches of other fish. Less than 10 tons of sardines have been brought into Monterey canneries since the season opened. In the heyday of the fishery, several thousand tons were usually landed during the first weeks.

The appearance of even these few fish could mean an eventual comeback for the sardine if fishermen can be persuaded to conserve them for broodstock, says Richard S. Croker, chief of the Department's marine fisheries branch.

But as long as every school of fish is netted as soon as it shows up, he points out, the outlook for the industry will continue to be dim.

The Globe

(Continued from page 10)

Russia.—The Russian Government has agreed to a one-year extension—to June 30, 1955—of the pact granting British fishing privileges off the Murman coast of Russia. A year ago the pact had also been extended one year, to the end of June 1954. During the period of this extension the British Government hopes to negotiate a more permanent agreement. The pact, which has been in force since 1930, allows British trawlers to fish up to within 3 miles of the Russian White Sea coast instead of the 12-mile limit imposed on all other countries.

Spanish Morocco.—The total catch of fish in Spanish Morocco (plus Centa and Melitla) during 1953 amounted ot 19,967 metric tons as compared with the 1952 catch of 20,245 tons and the 1951 catch of 20,253 tons. Canned fish is an important export item for Spanish Morocco, according to a U.S. Legation dispatch from Tangier.

Venezuela.—A Canadian packing firm plans to build a fish cannery in eastern Venezuela, a U.S. Embassy dispatch from Caracas reports. The company has just completed a cannery at Cartagena, Colombia. The company in Venezuela will act in partnership with the fishermen who would receive half the profits of the operation after the deduction of 20% for various contingencies. It was not mentioned how losses would be apportioned.

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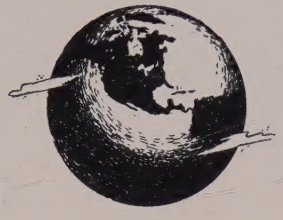

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